Proposed Beaufort Sea Oil and Gas Lease (Sale 97)

Public Hearings

Barrow

1986

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR

THE PROPOSED OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE 97

IN THE BEAUFORT SEA

BARROW, ALASKA

DECEMBER 08, 1986

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PROCEEDINGS BARROW, ALASKA

DECEMBER 8, 1986

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MR. BROCK: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to the public hearing on the Proposed Oil and Gas Lease Sale 97 in the Beaufort Sea. I have a few remarks to make here for the record to make sure we explain what all is taking place, so I hope you'll bear with me.

My name is Bob Brock and I'm the Regional Supervisor for the Leasing and Environment Office of the Alaska OCS Region of the Minerals Management Service and I'm the designated chair for this hearing. The other two members of the panel, on my right is Mr. Leroy Stringfellow from the Field Operations Office of the Minerals Management Service in Anchorage, and on my left is John Schindler, the Chief of the Environment Assessment Section in the Regional Office of the MMS. I know many of you know John from his years up here.

This is the first hearing of five hearings. Others will be held in Wainwright, Nuiqsut, Kaktovik and Anchorage.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive the views, comments and suggestions of interested individuals and representatives of local government and organizations on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. These hearings are being held for the purpose of receiving comments and suggestions about subsistence per Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation

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Act.

If any of you have any questions and would like a question and answer period after the public hearing, we will be glad to close the official record and answer any questions that you might have. But the public hearing is your chance to explain what you think of our Environmental Impact Statement so there won't be any exchange during that period of time. If you want to ask questions after the hearing, I will be glad to close the record and to answer any questions you might have.

Before we start the hearing, I'd like to give you a little background about the leasing proposal we are studying and about the process we are following to make decisions about that proposal.

Federal oil and gas leasing in the Beaufort Sea began with the joint state and federal BF Sale in December, 1979, and since then we've had two other Beaufort Lease Sales, Sale 71 in October of 1982 and Sale 87 in August, 1984. As a result of these sales, approximately two million acres have been leased. This represents only about 4% of the total area of the Beaufort Sea Planning Area. As you can tell on the map over there, the shaded in areas are those areas which have been leased. Sixteen wells have been drilled in the previously leased area and one well is presently being drilled.

To date, 28 environmental studies and 25 social and economic studies exclusive to the Beaufort Sea Planning Area, have been conducted through Minerals Management contracts. In addition,

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MMS has contracted for another 152 environmental and social and economic studies that are applicable to the Beaufort Sea Planning Area as well as other Alaska OCS Planning Areas.

This Draft EIS covers approximately 21 million acres which are being considered for leasing. The entire Beaufort Sea Planning Area that you see on that map over there contains 49 million acres, but this particular EIS covers only 21 million acres. As a result of further consideration between now and the lease sale, the size of the area being offered for leasing could be reduced, but it cannot be expanded.

MMS estimates that there is a 69% chance of recoverable oil and gas being present in the area covered by this EIS.

Our major goal is to find out more precisely what our domestic energy supplies are, where they are located, how much they will cost to produce, and then allow them to be produced where it is possible to do so in an environmentally safe manner.

In addition to reducing reliance on uncertain foreign supplies with obvious national security implications, domestic production reduces the exporting of dollars and jobs. Benefits accrue directly to local individuals and also to state and local governments. This is because the leasing program generates hundreds of millions of dollars of revenue each year and when discoveries are made, more millions are generated through royalties on production and corporate taxes. These monies are deposited in the federal treasury and help support all appropriated programs.

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Thus, a large proportion of the money returns to individuals in one form or another, or it is passed directly to state and local governments as congress sees fit.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement pulls together almost two years of preparation which included such actions as a call for information, scoping, and area identification.

Adding to this, MMS has in place a host of regulations and operating rules that are designed to make offshore operations clean and safe. There are too many safeguards in place to enumerate in detail today. However, I would like to highlight for you some that are typical of the federal regulatory process.

To begin with, a large number of federal laws control offshore operations. Some examples include the OCS Lands Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Coastal Zone Management Act.

If a sale is held and leases are awarded, lessees cannot just start drilling. There are many federal and state requirements in place to ensure that exploration, drilling and production proceed in an environmentally safe and acceptable manner.

First, before exploration can begin, Lessees have to prepare exploration plans. Lessees must prepare large numbers of these plans for very broad distribution and review before approval of the federal government. But even our approval is not the final word. The State's Coastal Zone Consistency Certification is also

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necessary.

Next, a drilling permit is required. Once drilling is underway, an MMS inspector will be either on the rig or will be nearby at all times.

Then, if a discovery is made, the planning and approval process starts all over again and we must prepare another environmental analysis before development and production can take place.

The federal government has numerous requirements to ensure drilling and well safety. For example:

- 1) We require emergency plans in the event of blowouts;
- We require that companies use experienced and trained drilling crews and that drillers attend certified schools to keep up-to-date on well control methods;
- 3) Oil spill control and cleanup equipment must be in place and we require training and drills on its use;
- 4) Additionally, we require the use of best available and safest technologies, third party verification of drilling platforms, and the list goes on and on.

To further reduce potential risks, many additional mitigating measures are proposed in the EIS and if adopted will become part of the lessees' official lease. For example:

1) The requirement to establish a training program which must be attended at least once a year by all on-site workers. One of the purposes of this program is to

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2**4** 25 educate oil and gas workers about subsistance practices and their importance.

- 2) A seasonal drilling restriction to protect the bowhead whale.
- 3) A requirement for additional biological surveys if it turns out that they are needed.
- 4) A stipulation to control the design and use of any pipelines that might be constructed.
- 5) An alert to lessees that their activities will be subject to the policies of the State Coastal

 Management Program as modified by District Programs.
- 6) Information to lessees about the location of areas of special biological and cultural sensitivity.

The EIS is a very important element in this decision process. The OCS Lands Act requires that the Secretary of the Interior balance the decision about national policy goals. These decisions sometimes compete with each other. The Secretary must also balance the decisions between the national interests and the well-being of the citizens of the local areas. Needless to say, this is often a difficult task.

Now, I'm sure you've heard enough from me, however, I want everyone to understand that we don't take this proposal lightly and we approach all leasing decisions very cautiously and carefully.

I will call today's speakers in the order in which they registered. If you wish to speak but have not already registered,

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4 5 please register with the gentleman sitting at the table at the back of the room.

We have a few rules that I would like you to follow to make sure that the hearing runs smoothly and is properly recorded:

- First, when you speak, state your name, address, occupation, and the organization or agency, if there is one, that you represent. We need to have this information recorded in the transcript.
- 2) Please try to keep your comments to about ten minutes.
- 3) If you have prepared testimony, please give a copy of the testimony to the Court Reporter over here on the right.
- 4) If you wish to submit additional written testimony besides what you speak, give this material to the Court Reporter also and it will then be entered into the hearing record.

The official Court Reporter will make a verbatim transcript of the hearing. Everything that is spoken while the hearing is in session will be recorded. To assure a complete and accurate record, it is important that only one person speak at a time. I ask that everyone else remain as quiet as possible while the hearing is in progress.

Copies of the transcript are available through Accu-Type Depositions, Anchorage, Alaska. The telephone number 276-0544.

They are not available through MMS. If you would like a copy, you

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can make the necessary arrangements tonight with Angie Hecker, sitting right over here, as soon as the hearing is over.

This is not an adversary proceeding. No one will be placed under oath. Presentations should be relevant and supported by pertinent data. Speakers will not be questioned unless a member of the panel wishes to have some facts clarified or to obtain additional information. We are most interested in understanding the views of all interested parties about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for this sale area, Sale 97 in the Beaufort Sea.

To help in the process, we have asked that a translator be present to provide an English translation of your comments to those of you who wish to speak Inupiat. The translator for this hearing is Mabel Panigeo. She will translate so feel free to speak in Inupiat if you would prefer to.

The comment period for this EIS closes on January 6, 1987. Until that time, MMS will also accept written comments and statements from anyone who would prefer to make written rather than oral comments, from anyone wishing to supplement their oral comments, or from anybody who is unable to attend the hearing. These written comments should be addressed to the Regional Director, Minerals Management Service, 949 East 36th Avenue, Room 110, Anchorage, Alaska, 99508, Attention: Dick Roberts.

The comment closes January 6, 1987. All written comments received prior to that date, January 6, 1987, will be included as a part of the hearing record.

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With that, let me run up and get the list of people and I'll call the first speaker. (PAUSE) Mr. James Savok.

MR. SAVOK: Chairman Brock.

members of the panel, my name is James Savok, Jr. I'm employed with the North Slope Borough in the Planning Department and I have brief comments here that I would make on behalf of the North Slope Borough. This is not all-inclusive and we would reserve the right to make further comments at a later date.

This is the Beaufort Sea Sale 97, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The North Slope Borough would support the proposed Beaufort Sea Lease Sale Number 97 upon the following conditions:

- That the 201 blocks described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement as Alternative IV, Barrow Deferral, be deleted from the sale and deferred for at least five years.
- 2) That the 161 blocks as described in the Draft
 Environmental Impact Statement Alternative V, Kaktovik
 Deferral, be deleted from the sale and be deferred
 until currently ongoing research is concluded and that
 area is found not to be a critical feeding habitat for
 the bowhead whale.
- 3) That Stipulation #4, Seasonal drilling restriction for protection of bowhead whales from potential affects of oil spills, as set forth in the Draft Environmental

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Impact Statement at II-16, be incorporated into each lease. And,

4) That a further stipulation be included in each lease which restricts any drilling prior to the commencement of bowhead whale migration to drilling only above threshold depth.

The North Slope Borough joins the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission in its support of deferral of both the Barrow area (Alternative IV) and the Kaktovik area (Alternative V) from the Lease Sale Number 97. The Borough's position could be viewed as advocating yet an additional alternative, Alternative VII, Barrow and Kaktovik Deferral.

The Barrow Deferral Area encompasses the near shore open lead which is utilized by the bowhead whales during their spring migration. This open lead is invariably a narrow space between the shore fast ice and the main pack ice. The main pack ice is always in motion due to wind generation movements and currents of the Chukchi Sea. The bowhead whale is the primary user of this narrow open space during their spring migration to their summer area in the eastern Beaufort Sea.

Any industrial activity within the Barrow Deferral Area during the bowhead whale spring migration will most certainly drastically affect the timing and space utilization of this normal migratory path by the bowhead whale. This would very probably adversely affect the overall population of the bowhead whales and

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would certainly result in a reduction of the availability of those animals to allow for a subsistance harvest adequate to meet the needs of the community. Moreover, an oil spill occurrence in this area during the spring migration or just prior to commencement of the spring migration would have a catastrophic effect on the survivability of the bowhead whales.

The Kaktovik Deferral Area is an area used by the bowhead whales during their annual fall migration. The North Slope Borough and the Inupiat susbsistence whalers have always known these waters to contain nutritionally rich biotic habitat of the bowhead For this reason, it is felt that the more intense studies are required to identify and document the feeding habits of the bowhead whales in the eastern Beaufort Sea which would be crucial for protection against contamination by industrial activity. Studies to document the impacts of industrial noise upon the bowhead whale are scarce and more data is needed to facilitate reasoned decisions regarding the bowhead whale and industrial Thus, the Borough recommends that the Kaktovik area be activities. deferred for a period to allow for the completion of studies to develop a sound data base.

The Inupiat communities and the subsistence whalers have always recognized the acoustic sensitivity of the bowhead whale. The subsistence whalers have always used a common sense mitigative approach regarding noise to obtain successful harvests. The Borough feels therefore that the federal government must recognize

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the sensitivity of both the Barrow Deferral Area and the Kaktovik Deferral Area by deferring any leasing activities in the Barrow Deferral Area for a period not less than five years and preferably for whatever period is required to complete needed research and deferring leasing activity in the Kaktovik Deferral Area for a period sufficient to complete current research.

However, the Borough recommends that studies be

The Borough also realizes that the main pack

The North Slope Borough has no objection to the Chukchi Sea lease area. made in this area regarding the biological content and the resources dependent upon the biota. this area lacks a data base which is needed to make reasoned decisions, in particular with regards to the subsistence resources and their habitat. ice movements within the proposed lease area will pose new problems for industrial exploration and development. recommended that studies of sea ice dynamics be conducted prior to any activity taking place.

The North Slope Borough will submit more detailed comments in writing on or before January 6, 1987.

MR. BROCK:

Mr. Chairman, thank you.

MR. BROWER: Good evening.

The Borough is concerned that

Therefore, it is

Charles Brower?

name is Charles D. N. Brower and I am the subsistence resource specialist for the North Slope Borough Department of Wildlife Management. I would like to thank you for this opportunity to

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present some comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Sale 97.

In my mind, the draft EIS does not adequately address or explain the possible effets this lease sale may have on our subsistence resources and the way of our life. Pather, these issues are avoided in almost all of the alternatives with a statement that the impacts or effects will be minimal. I don't think that is enough. What I would consider to be more acceptable is an explanation of what an oil spil, for example, would have on our marine wildlife and the animals that depend upon the marine environment for survival and how our subsistence hunting would be affected.

Furthermore, I would see more problems arising and our hunting activities further restricted in developing any oil fields that might be discovered. For example, if a pipeline was to be built to carry the oil from the off-shore area, it would certainly restrict the movement of fish and other marine wildlife. And if a pipeline is then to be built to transport the oil from Barrow to link up with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, it would hamper the movement of caribou and other such wildlife.

These pipelines would also cause additional restrictions on our hunting activities, I would imagine that, like, at Prudhoe Bay. We would either need special permits or even be restricted from traveling anywhere near any pipeline corridor.

These are some of the issues I would like to see better

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addressed in the draft EIS. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Ron

Nalikak.

MR. NALIKAK: I'm Ron Nalikak.

I'm the Administrative Director for the Alaskan Whaling Commission, Post Office Box 570. After Charlie's participation and James's, it's hard to follow an act like that so I will just second everything they said.

But I have some brief comments here. On behalf of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, I would like to make these brief comments on Proposed Lease Sale 97. The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission is an organization that has members from nine whaling communities. The whaling communities are concerned with the amount of activities that are increasing offshore and, as you have in previous meetings concerning OCS leasing heard from elders and leaders from the communities, that they would prefer that oil and gas associated activities be conducted offshore to the maximum extent possible before such activity is moved offshore.

Some of the other concerns are as follows. On the eastern portion of the lease sale area, such as in the Kaktovik and the Nuigsut areas and in the Barrow area to the west, all sites of activities would cease until such a time that the village quota or crucial needs have been met during their annual fall whaling.

Another concern of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission and the whaling communities is the effect of noise due to offshore

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drilling and seismic activities. We feel that associated noise have lessened the fields used by the bowheads. No feeding grounds by Barrow, Kaktovik and the Canadian border.

The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission is also concerned that all industrial noise associated with offshore activities such as exploratory drilling, seismic, may interfere with the subsistence whaling activities during the spring and fall for the villages of Barrow and Wainwright and fall whaling for the villages of Nuigsut and Kaktovik.

The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission has recommended to the Minerals Management Service that the Barrow area, which has been, I guess, known as Alternative IV, and the Kaktovik area, Alternative V, these areas need to be deferred from the proposed sale and any leasing in the Chukchi Sea be done after more studies have been conducted on the possible environmental effects of oil and gas development to the marine environment.

Finally, the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission recommends to the Minerals Management Service that Stipulation #4 be strengthened and should also include that it should be in effect when the coastal villages are involved in the subsistence hunt of the bowhead whale, that Stipulation #4 should also be expanded to protect the whales and also whaling during the construction phase of islands or subsea pipelines.

The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission would also like to be included in agencies such as the North Slope Borough and the

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affected villages in negotiations and mitigated measures when subsistence resources are at stake.

The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission would like to thank the members of the panel for this opportunity for us to comment. Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you. There's been a request that we translate the English into Inupiat for some of the people who do not understand English. Rather than go back and have everybody repeat, Mabel, do you think you can go back and do a short summary of what's been said and kind of bring people upto-date and then translate as we go, or would it be better just to start the hearing over?

(SHORT DISCUSSION OUT OF RANGE OF MICROPHONE)

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Mr.

Brower?

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. BROCK: Thank you, that brings

us up current. Billy Adams?

MR. ADAMS: My name is Billy

Adams, North Slope Borough, Department of Wildlife Management, and reason for deferral in the Beaufort Sea is my concern for the population of female polar bears denning out there on the ice.

The latest information shows 87% of the dens out on the ice. Polar bears that den out there will not tolerate noise

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disturbance. Polar bears depend on their dens for safety and the cubs will not be able to survive in the Arctic climate if the cubs are born. That is, if they are born.

Another was oil ingestion or oil being ingested by polar bears. The effect it would have on the polar bears, that they will not be able to regulate their own body heat. This would mean their death by getting too cold. Polar bears will not be able to control body fluid. This is very serious. And bears that ingest oil also have kidney failure. This means death.

Polar bears naturally lick their skin to be clean. Bears also swim very long distances and they are very curious animals. They will investigate an oil spill and by that way they can ingest oil. That will also mean death.

We need more studies on polar bears and more studies of many other life forms up there as to what would happen to our polar bears' food and our Native food. The Beaufort Sea is our farm.

Thank you.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Mr. Tom

Albert?

MR. ALBERT: My name is Tom

Albert. I work with the Department of Wildlife Management for the North Slope Borough and I agree with the comments that have been made so far and particularly the idea that both the Barrow deferral and the Kaktovik deferral be combined into some sort of an

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1 | alternative.

It seems unfortunate that the folks who are planning the document didn't offer that as a deferral because I think our comments made at the scoping process with regard to the bowhead -- I think that was maybe an unfortunate accident, I'm sure.

But, anyway, I'm looking at the map, the Barrow deferral area. Maybe it's obvious why the preparers thought this might be worth deferring because the animals would be swimming up here in the spring and the people from Barrow would be out there hunting. So, that makes good sense.

The Kaktovik deferral also makes good sense in that you've got the area through which the animals are heading through the west in the fall and are feeding and also are being subjected to subsistence hunting. So, the design of those two alternatives seems to make sense. It's just that I think they need to be combined or at least some discussion needs to be given as you're going on to do that.

There are a few things in here, I haven't had time to read the whole document although I certainly would love to be able to sit down and read every word, I'm sure you folks have been over it a million times, but on Table II-C-1, it's a very optimal table. There's a few things in there that don't seem to make much sense and in the section where it talks about the endangered and threatened species.

Do you want to interpret some of this now and I'll

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continue?

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. ALBERT: As I said I would call your attention to, Table II-C-1, which is a nice summary, and under it, endangered and threatened species treatment, where it considers what happens in the Alternatives. It lists, as near as I can make out, as the overall effect of the sale, for instance, on bowheads being minor in each one of the Alternatives and I guess maybe we can't ask any questions now, but I don't understand how that can be, how under all these Alternatives the effect can be minor.

What this may be saying to me is that the preparers feel that the Barrow and Kaktovik deferrals are really not worth anything as far as the bowhead. I don't know what other explanation it could be. So, I think that is wrong.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. ALBERT: Thank you. It seems to me that if there's ever a place in the whole system that we know about bowheads, that if you begin industrial development in the so-called Barrow Deferral Area and you feel that is going to have essentially no impact on the animals, then I don't think things were being added up properly because when the animals are in the ice there in the spring, I think that they would certainly be subject to more than a minor disturbance.

The feeding area over there in Barter Island and the

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Canadian border, if that's becomes industrialized, I think that that it too is going to have more than a minor impact on these animals.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. ALBERT: Thank you. And if you just turn a couple more pages on that same table and go to the subsistence harvest patterns section, two pages later, again, it seems to say that impacts will be moderate all the way across the Alternatives. And, again, I don't understand that. If there is industrial activity in the Barrow area during the time when the whales migrate and people are hunting, I mean, that's got to have some kind of effect, and in the Kaktovik area also.

So, those two areas are the areas where you're going to impact subsistence activities the most and if you remove them from the system, it's got to do some good. So, maybe I'm confusing you, but I think that if you look across there you'll see that the impact on subsistence is moderate in each one of these Alternatives and I don't understand that.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. BROCK: Excuse me, Tom, let me just clarify one point here. I just want to make sure I'm following what you're saying, and that is that by looking at this table, for example, on endangered and threatened species, the proposal would have a minor effect, and I'm just quickly looking at it, it would have a minor effect. The Barrow deferral would reduce

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area?

the proposal then?

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that down to a negligible factor. The gray and the great white would be minor effect.

Even if you deferred it, it would stay a minor effect, even if you deferred the Barrow deferral, the effect on the whale would still be minor. In other words, it would not change the effect on the bowhead whale. Is that the same way that you're interpreting it? I mean, I'm just trying to clarify it to make sure that I understand what you're trying to say.

MR. ALBERT: Well, maybe let me say it a different way, that the Barrow deferral, if you do the Barrow deferral, that would result in a minor impact, okay, that's what that says.

MR. BROCK: If you leave out that

MR. ALBERT: Yes, if you leave it out, you have a minor impact. If you leave out the Kaktovik one, you'll have a minor impact. And I kind of believe that, if you leave those two out.

MR. BROCK: But you disagree with

MR. ALBERT: But over in

Alternative I, where you have everything included, you still have a minor effect.

MR. BROCK: Okay. I --

MR. ALBERT: You've got it now?

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you're saying.

MR. BROCK: I understand what

MR. ALBERT: And the same pattern

is repeated in the next couple of pages. I just don't --

MR. BROCK: Some of them, it does

reduce the effect down and some of them, it doesn't. I just wanted to make sure I understood what you were saying.

MR. ALBERT: Okay. The

subsistence effect is moderate all the way across too. But, anyway, maybe just a couple more comments. One of them is this business about what's going to happen if these animals enounter oil, and I'm not going to make my standard speech this time because it apparently doesn't do any good anyway, but it's interesting to see the lack of information that exists.

I'm speculating, okay, on what little information exists and other people can speculate on what little information exists. I don't think it's proper at this stage of the game to dismiss this stuff. MMS, hopefully, is going to do a study within this next year on the likelihood of oil sticking to a bowhead's skin, that is, freshly removed skin, and we look forward to that study, if it's done well, to put this little problem to rest, hopefully.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. ALBERT: Thank you. Just one more comment and that is in support of something that some other people have already mentioned, and that is that in the Kaktovik

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deferral area where the animals are known to do a lot of feeding, the Borough, as you may remember, I think it was the last Beaufort Lease Sale, objected very strongly to leasing that area and I believe in response to the Borough's concerns a two-year study on the importance of that area from a feeding point of view was begun. That two-year study just concluded, the field season, and as far as we know the results won't be available until maybe March, April, something on that order.

So, it seems to me that, number one, one good field season, which is all that was gotten, is probably not enough to determine how important the area is, and that's what we asked for in the beginning. And in any event, that area shouldn't be leased until the existing studies, the existing two year study, is evaluated, and if someone could show that that area is not critical to the bowhead as far as the feeding area, then a lot of our comments, maybe, would evaporate.

If a study is in progress, short as it is, then you should wait until you get the results on it.

I think it's inappropriate to lease that area until studies are done to evaluate it in response to the concerns that I think we raised in 1984 and that's all I have. Thank you.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. BROCK: Tom, I just have one more question for you and that is, you were looking at a table where it described the effects, Table S-2, describing the minor,

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1 moderate and -- where it defines what minor and moderate --2 MR. ALBERT: No, I didn't look at 3 that, but --4 MR. BROCK: But, I mean, I was 5 wondering if -- there it defines what moderate and minor means in 6 the other table. 7 MR. ALBERT: Yes, it --8 MR. BROCK: And if --9 MR. ALBERT: It doesn't make any 10 difference what it means. How can they be the same all the way 11 across? That's the question. 12 MR. BROCK: Okay. I'm wondering 13 if you had any -- in your opinion, what the --14 MR. ALBERT: Tremendous, awful, 15 horrendous. We can argue about whether we --16 MR. BROCK: Right. I didn't want 17 to do that. I just wanted to make sure that we were both speaking 18 on the same basis. 19 MR. ALBERT: Well, the problem is 20 that it's the same classification all the way across. 21 think we can do that. 22 MR. BROCK: That's what I want to 23 make sure of. Thank you. Mike Philo? 24 MR. PHILO: My name is Mike Philo 25 and I'm research biologist within the Department of Wildlife

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Management in the North Slope Borough.

The first thing I want to say is that I fully agree with the comments that Tom Albert just made about the lack of change in created effects across that table. You can see those even more clearly in Table S-1, if you look at items 1 through 9, I believe, which concerns animal and plant species plus subsistence harvest. I think you'll find that in only two instances does the effect decrease at all from the proposal to the alternative. There actually is no change.

Let me just add to that, I'm glad Tom brought that up because it's something that's used in studying this issue.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: What I'd like to do now is to make two general comments about the draft document itself and then cite specific examples that may help to support those comments and then using those comments and examples, I would like to defend the deferral of the Barrow Deferral Alternative for Lease Sale 97.

Incidentally, the specific examples I'm going to use will only be with respect to the bowhead whale. That's simply in the interest of time and before January 6th I'll submit additional written testimony that will address other species with specific comments.

The two general comments that I want to talk about are, first, in the text of the document there are quite a few instances

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where speculative statements are made. My concern is that when decisions are made about Lease Sale 97 the people that are going to be basing their decision on what they assume to be fact and it's not clear whether some of these are borderline evidence.

And the second general comment is that a number of predicted effects, in my opinion, are less than what they probably really are.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: The examples I wanted to use from the text regarding speculative statements are all with regard to the accoustic effects of oil exploration on the bowhead whale.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: On pages IV-53,

paragraph 2, and again on page IV-56, paragraph 2, the concept of habituation is mentioned and it states that whales are likely to habituate and perhaps already have, to some extent, to accoustic disturbances. Yet, in neither of those locations is there any hard evidence cited to show that. I don't think there is. I think that there has been speculation in the past that there has been habituation, but I don't think it has been shown.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: It also states on page IVB-53, paragraph 2, that seismic noise, especially the high resolution seismic surveys, probably have little or no effect.

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Pipeline installation is mentioned on IVB-50, paragraph 3, and vessel activity is mentioned on page IVB-52, paragraph 2.

The problem I have with these, there's a lot of research being done now on accoustic effects and that's good. The problem is, it's difficult to get data just by the nature of the problem and it's even harder to use that data to make predictions about bowhead whale migration or effects on feeding or mating behaviors.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: What I'm getting at is that it needs to be made crystal clear to the people who will be reading the final EIS which statements are based on solid evidence and which are more speculative.

Now, what I'm getting between this general comment and the next one is that there is a great deal of information that needs to be gathered, for one thing, and for another, the potential effects of oil activity in the Barrow deferral area, a coup de grace with regard to the bowhead whale.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: The second general comment, then, has to do with another case where the potential effects of exploration are underestimated.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: I was surprised to read on page IVB-54, paragraph 3, which is like a summary, that as a result of an oil spill a few mammals might be affected.

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(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: I was likewise

MR. PHILO: What I would suggest

I'd like to refer you

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surprised to see that the potential effect was listed as minor.

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(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

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is that, according to the definitions in Table S-2, that the potential effect on bowhead whales is not minor, but major, because if there is an oil spill, whether it be into a lead or from the ice as it melts and goes into a lead, not just a few bowhead whales but potentially the majority, if not the whole population, could be

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(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

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exposed to that oil spill.

MR. PHILO: If calves are killed in an oil spill or if pregnant females are killed or abort or if the reproductive capability of individuals is compromised in the future because of an oil spill, this would, in fact, take several to many generations to recover and that fits better under the definition of major.

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(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO:

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to the worst case analysis, which is on pages IV-I, 1 through 3, and the comment I have to make about that is that it is likewise

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underestimated. The worst case effect there is listed as moderate

and based on comments I just made, I believe it should be major.

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And I think that the description in the worst case

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analysis is far too conservative and it needs to be reconsidered.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: I'd like to have you consider next the effects on the subsistence hunt. In the text, it's listed as moderate, I believe, but if we consider that a spill may occur in midstream or being leached from the ice into the lead, I think it's easy to see where the spring hunt could be terminated because of real and perceived concerns over the ingestion of contaminated whales.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: Whether any whales are obviously affected by a spill or not, I would fully expect that in such a case the International Whaling Commission would finance a subsistence harvest until an analysis of the effects on the population could be made. If that happens, I'm sure that would preclude the subsistence harvest, prevent a subsistence harvest for a number of years. And, incidentally, that would be under the definition of major effect.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. PHILO: I think that the Barrow deferral area should, in fact, be deferred because, number one, because of the lack of information regarding the facts of exploration on bowhead whales and other species as well, even though I didn't mention it, and number two, because of the potentially decimating effects a spill could have on the bowhead

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whale population and the subsistence harvest.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

like to point out that although I have addressed my comments

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Leavitt?

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specifically to the Barrow deferral area, I don't mean to imply that that should be deferred to the exclusion of the Kaktovik deferral area. In fact, I support the additional alternative which would defer both Barrow and Kaktovik deferral areas.

Thank you.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Alfred

MR. PHILO: In closing, I would

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: I think he's

MR. BROCK: We'll check later and

see if he comes back. Flossie Andersen?

Just as a point in clarification before we start, the Secretary could adopt more than one deferral, apparently. In other words, he could adopt the four or five, I believe, or whatever, the We wouldn't have to make another -- we analyze them two deferrals. separately strictly so that the EIS can point out the differences and he could, without going through another EIS to put them together, he could adopt more than one deferral if he chose to do so.

So, we just analyze them separately because it's for his

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Just as a point of

clarification.

Go ahead.

sake so he can see the difference in them.

MS. ANDERSEN: Thank you. Good evening. My name is Flossie Hopson Anderson. I'm a member of the North Borough Assembly, but I'm not necessarily representing their views. I am here as an individual living on the North Slope.

I have always been interested in our subsistence resources and have been involved in hearings before dealing with offshore drilling. Although I have not read the EIS page by page or word for word, I am aware that the lease sale covers the entire coastal area from the border to Point Hope.

I am sure that our local people are concerned about the extent of the sale and how it is going to affect us in the future. The comments by our local people must weigh heavily on our decisions because they are the people who live up to the consequences in the future.

I would like to make a few observations and recommendations about this lease sale. It seems pretty premature to me at this time to decide to have a lease sale, to have an extensive offshore lease sale in this whole area because of the predestined offshore development in the ANWR region, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which is being considered by congress to be opened up for future development.

There are also some disputed areas that should be deleted

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for the same purpose. Back in the '70's there was a concern about development in certain areas. The concern was that there would be similar Prudhoe Bay units all across the Slope and this is what this sale will do, develop Prudhoe Bay units all across the coastline.

Sure, development is predestined, but it can be decided not to have spot development all over the Slope. The most concerned issue is the continuation of our subsistence resources and their habitat. Sure, there are some agreements made about bowhead whaling seasonal restriction, but that does not mitigate the potential problems. Mitigation of disturbance like placing seasonal restrictions is the issue.

Doing research on noise disturbance will not solve the problem, or setting up instrumentation stations will not solve the problem. Those are only research. Seasonal restrictions must be in place. The Inupiat people should not be forced to compromise what is there. For over ten years now, Inupiat people have been telling you not to have a lease sale, here and there offshore, because — but are they ever heeded in what they say?

We have been telling you the same information for years now, but they're never included in your EIS. Inupiat people will continue to use subsistence resources such as bowhead whales, seals, belugas, sea birds, polar bears, caribou and fish, as long as we are here. For thousands of years now, Inupiat people survived on these resources.

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With development all over the coastline, that will be no longer true. Undisturbed areas are very significant, especially those areas with major rivers and estuaries that provide the habitat for our resources.

Does industry have the capability to clean up a major oil spill or blow-out? Can you envision what a major blow-out will do to the habitat and its resources? It just so happens that a major blow-out has not occurred in Prudhoe Bay to see if the capability exists. Specific areas that lie in proximity to established villages like Barrow, Kaktovik, Nuigsut, Wainwright and Point Hope need protective measures to keep the areas undisturbed.

Major areas for whaling must be deleted to save the species and to save the Inupiat way of life. The area, especially around Kaktovik, which is used for feeding grounds, must be deleted. The migratory patterns and the routes of the bowhead whales is very sensitive. These areas must receive the highest priority for deletion.

It seems to me the Sale, if unchanged, is destined to destroy the Inupiat way of life by endangering the marine mammals' cycle and habitat. Mitigating measures must be in place before any development occurs. Simply activating research programs will not solve the problem. The problem is the user will be restricted to its resources if there ever was a major spill or blow-up.

Industry must learn and should have learned by now with Prudhoe Bay that you cannot compromise the way of life. Industry

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must learn to live with restrictions like seasonal restrictions during the bowhead whaling season and the migration. This is the price that industry pays to further offshore development.

The price the Inupiat pays is the restrictions to whaling and the possibility that the ocean of marine mammals will be lost. Further development will require all the activities that ocurred at Prudhoe Bay. Just because there is no major spill or blow-out, or just because the caribou are still there, does not mean that that will be true in these areas.

What happens in one area will affect the other areas. For example, displacement will cause animals to move to another area. Disturbance such as noise and activity will cause the animals to use the other areas for the same reasons.

For those above reasons, my point was to delete the certain sensitive areas like the Barrow area and the Kaktovik area and those areas that are sensitive during the migration and the bowhead whaling season. I thank you.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. ANDERSEN)

(TRANSLATION CONCLUDED BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Geoff

Carroll?

MR. CARROLL: My name is Geoff

Carrol and I work for the Department of Wildlife Management and I worked on the bowhead whale census for several years, both for the National Marine Mammal (INDISCERNIBLE) and the North Slope Borough.

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I'd like to support both the deferrals for the Kaktovik area and the Kaktovik area and I'd like to say a few words in support of the Barrow deferral.

In the EIS one of the reasons given for the Barrow deferral on page 226 is that in the fall bowheads feed in the area east of Point Barrow. I'd like to add to that that the Point Barrow area is also periodically an important feeding area in the spring.

In the spring of 1985, each of the three whales that were harvested during the spring hunt had over five liters of food in their stomachs. This food was mostly (INDISCERNIBLE). The feeding behavior was observed by ice-based observers, being a half kilometer southwest from Point Barrow from May 26th to the 6th of June, 1985.

During this time, at least sixty individuals were seen feeding over a period of twelve days. There were over twelve individuals feeding at the time and individuals were seen in the area up to fifteen hours repeatedly.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. CARROLL: The feeding was spread over a considerable time and distance. Stomach contents were collected from the whale on the 9th of May and feeding behavior was observed through the 6th of June when we had to leave the ice because it became unsafe. So, the feeding activity took over three weeks.

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Bowhead whales which are harvested presumably feed south of the village of Barrow and whales were seen feeding north of Point Barrow so this feeding activity was spread over an area of approximately 36 kilometers or 22 miles.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. CARROLL: In 1986 whales were also seen feeding along the ice edge during the first and second weeks of June.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. CARROLL: Added to that, I'd like to make a couple of comments as to why the whales are especially susceptible to the oil development in the Barrow deferral area and these are that while it's true that the migration is spread out from early April through June, the majority of the population passes by usually in a fairly short time. We have days there in the census when we'd see three hundred whales go by in a day. So, there's a potential that if there was an accident at the wrong time the majority of the population could be affected.

This is also true with the calf passage.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. CARROLL: Now, the extreme example of large numbers of whales passing in a short period of time came in 1980 when they were blocked by ice for most of the season and 95% of the population came through in six days.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

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MR. CARROLL: Now, the same thing is true with calves. They are seen from mid-April through early June, but generally a majority of the calves pass by in a short time also. For example, during the spring of 1986, over half of the 59 calves that we saw passed between the dates of May 24th and June 2nd.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. CARROLL: My main point is that I feel that the Barrow area should be deferred because of the whales are especially susceptible in coming through this area.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. CARROLL: Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Joash

Tuckle?

MR. TUCKLE: My name is Joash

Tuckle. (SPEAKS IN INUPIAT)

TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO: My name is Joash Tuckle. I am not anybody prominent in Barrow, but ever since I have learned to hunt, I have been hunting all the meat that the Inupiat people can eat.

Since I was raised on meat, my parents that raised me, when we were little, that was all we had was the meat and from that point of view I have been hunting so all these people, the Inupiat people, can eat.

And I have this question here that I'd like for you to

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clarify, that between the Alaskan/Canadian border, what is the distance from where you mark the offshore? He would like to see how many miles distance that is.

Also, from the Barrow area up to where you have it marked here, how many miles that is from the Barrow area? Also, going south from the Chukchi Sea, how many miles that is also from where you have your mark at the Beaufort Sea to the Chukchi Sea, how miles distance there are between the two, first the one from the Canadian border, the Alaska/Canadian border, down to where you have it marked at the Beaufort Sea, how many miles distance is there from the shore?

MR. BROCK: We'd be glad to answer those questions after we close the hearing. I can't tell from here. Each one of those marks is twelve miles long and what we'll have to do is go over and count them. I'll be glad to do that and give you an idea, but right off the top of my head, I can't answer that question.

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. TUCKLE: (SPEAKS IN INUPIAT)

TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO: The

place you have marked is really the migration route the whales take and one of the speakers has noted that in one single day that that many whales passed through there right in front of Barrow or right along there.

And this last fall whaling season, I was whaling from

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September through November and all we saw were three whales. Where was all this other number? Where did all these other whales that passed by through Barrow, which route did they take coming back from the east?

From this side of Prudhoe Bay there has been sighted a lot of whales, but every good day starting from September to November, every good day that the waters are calm, we go out hunting from the Barrow area, but we never did sight any whales.

There must have been something down there where you have that area marked. There must be something going on down there that the whales did not take this route where they usually take, what we call the short-cut.

If anything as minor as what you have down there in this area where you have marked off, how much more if the industry begins? The oil companies set up camps right in the area. How much more disturbance with all that noise, all that industry going on, how much more? Which way will those whales — which route should the whales take if a little thing like whatever is down there in the ocean where you have it marked, if a little thing like that can get them to take another route, which route are they doing to take once dangerous industry starts drilling down there on the offshore drilling?

During this last fall I was out hunting, trying to locate where all the whales were because there were so many of them bassing through there going east. I was trying to find out what

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route they were taking so I spent two days and two nights out in the Beaufort Sea with just a small boat.

As I was being raised on meat, I want to have this opportunity once again to feed my folks, at least one of them while they are still alive, to have something fresh, to present something fresh for them to eat like the way they raised me on this fresh meat, but for some reason, for some little disturbance there was in the Barrow area under the water, if that little thing can -- the whales in their sensitivity can take another route when you can't see anything on top of the water, if they have that sensitivity within them by taking another route instead of coming in through Barrow, that was one of the reasons why.

My life was at stake, very much so, during one trip this fall. I have this bandage on my right wrist. It occurred while I was hunting. Some salt water just couldn't -- it got infected from the salt water and whatever it was and up until now I was still having problems with it.

Hunting in a small boat, we don't have all the major equipment like you do when you want to do something and you should have pity on us that with our meager equipment compared to what you have, that we try to do all this hunting. And if you are not heartless, at least have pity on what we are trying to make you understand.

But we aren't going to give up. We are still going to hunt the bowhead whale. But we will pinpoint you as being at fault

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should anyone on the whaling crews lose their lives down in the ocean because you have caused the whales to take another route other than the one close to the shore because of your industry.

If and when the industry should start, you and I should have a mutual understanding. We would like for you to comprehend what the Inupiat is trying to pass on to you. So, if anything, should any industry begin in that area, offshore drilling, then you and I should have a written statement stating both what the Inupiat is saying and exactly what you will be doing.

I'm going to get off this subject and I still have something else to say.

This, I have heard, that when this offshore drilling started in Kaktovik, I have heard this comment, that all industry is going to be stopped as soon as the migration, of the expected days of the migration of the whales, it is expected that all industry will be stopped.

The first school of whales that pass by through here don't have the calves with them, traveling with them.

The female whales, with their young, follow right behind these. They're the last school of whales that pass by.

Until the last of the female whales, with their calves, soon after they are all gone, that's when the migration stops.

So, if you want to start this offshore drilling near
Barrow, you are to wait until all female whales have passed through
with their calves. But do not say that I have seen some whales

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with their calves, let's start. You should not have that attitude.

So, when the majority of the whales have passed by, the last school of the whales are the reproductive ones, the female ones and their calves, but if you start drilling while there are still some female whales with their calves that have not yet arrived here in Barrow and if the oil spill occurs or the blow-out occurs, that is when the bowhead whale will be extinct.

Thank you, and my name is Joash Tuckle.

MR. BROCK: Sir, I'd like to ask one question and that's when you were referring to where the whales took their shortcut. I don't remember exactly the word, but you talked something about that thing of water that was marked. Do you have any idea of what that was? I'm trying to find out what was there.

MS. PANIGEO: They think that something is going on underwater --

MR. BROCK: Oh, I see.

MS. PANIGEO: -- that had changed

the route of the whales coming back from the east and passing through this shortcut which they usually take.

MR. BROCK: There wasn't something

on top of the water? Whatever it was, was underneath the water?

MS. PANIGEO: There was nothing

that could be seen.

MR. BROCK: I see. Thank you.

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Daniel Leavitt?

MR. LEAVITT: (SPEAKS IN INUPIAT)

TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO: I am

going to say a little bit, even if what I say has been passed on.

My name is Daniel Leavitt. I am 68 years old.

The person that spoke just before me, he and I are hunters and you are sitting in the panel up front. You have gone to school and have learned how to handle all this money. But the person that spoke before me, he and I were raised on the meat, the subsistence hunting, by our parents.

I have been taught, because my parents and the people before me were hunters, I have been taught how to hunt the bowhead whale, how to take note and how to respect the bowhead, it's habitat, it's migration. I have been taught all this, to respect all this.

And I have been told that if there are other whales other than the female with the calf, don't try to get the mother cow. So, in spite of all your efforts at hunting the bowhead and the weather closes in on you, in spite of all your efforts and all you can see and know and can get to is the mother with her calf, the mother whale with her calf, then it will be all right for you to take it.

So, from that point of view, you, the panel that are sitting there, have had these meetings before and what we want to keep, we want to preserve.

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I have learned that the Beaufort Sea has all the mammals in it that I can survive, even much more so than what the land has to offer.

And if something happens out on the Beaufort Sea that can wipe away everything, all the sea mammals in it and every living creature in it, if something happens that can destroy all that the sea mammals have, all the mammals that are in the sea...

I can even cry because of all the mammals in the sea, because of those, I can even cry because the sea is my life. As the sea is my life, I can even cry to protect it and if we should be gone in a few more years there may come a time when you won't have anything to do with us up here in the far north and you can't even get to us by boat and by plane when the sea has lost all of its mammals because of the oil spills.

And what can you give to us after that happens? It is not out of contempt that I pass this on to you, but as an Inupiat I feel that that is exactly what is going to happen in the future.

As Joash has already passed on, I don't have much more to state to you. He has passed on what I have in mind.

So, this person that is speaking to you has been so close to the whales, the animals, that he even can speak for them in their stead, and that is one of the reasons why, even though it is hard, very much so, we do our hunting.

If in one day we did not find what we were hunting for, then that means the stomach has nothing to fill it with.

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So, if you are going to, go ahead and do what you want, but make sure that the Inupiat words are fully comprehended. Make sure that they are passed on as they are and then you can do what you want. But do more research on behalf of the Inupiat as well as for your own good.

As I have lived, as I was growing up, that during my life and how I was raised and what I am doing now, I am doing it all that we come to understanding of all terms, from the Inupiat point of view and from your point of view, that everything that is done, that we may fully understand that we are speaking of one thing and one thing alone, and not from one side only, but from both parties involved.

MR. LEAVITT: Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Has Alfred

Leavitt come back, by chance? No? Well, that's all the list I have that is registered. Is there anybody else in the room that would like to testify that hasn't registered? Sir, and you'll be next, ma'am.

MR. BROWER: For your records, I'm Arnold Brower, Jr. I'm the Chairman of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission and co-whaling captain. I've been whaling for a minimum of thirty years.

It's good to see a familiar face. I don't know why they brought John along, maybe so we won't be so hard against the Minerals Management Services, or be so radical.

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(LAUGHTER)

MR. BROCK: It's good protection.

MR. BROWER: That was my first

impression. First of all, I want to thank Mr. Daniel Leavitt and Mr. Joash Tuckle for their invaluable testimony for this Lease Sale 97 here in Barrow, December 8, 1986, for the record.

I want to endorse that we support those speakers before me this evening that spoke against the lease sale, primarily the deferred, and to strengthen Stipulation #4.

I got real concerned when Bob Brock mentioned and questioned an issue regarding negligible impact. In the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, you've written all about it, saying it is a minor thing, moderate thing, or just the thing that people do. But I want to impress upon this panel, on a whaling day when whales are migrating, the very first noise, the very first noise that alerts the whale from me getting to it is a detrimental impact. It's my quota lost for that day, for that season.

We live on opportunistic subsistence whaling. Whales migrate as far as ten, fifteen, thirty miles offshore and a small number of whales, as Joash and perhaps somebody else said, they take a shortcut along an open lead right near Barrow, Alaska, Point Barrow, Alaska.

It is the farthest north obstacle in the way for them to go, to go around to get to the Canadian Beaufort, and that's primarily where we hunt. That first noise is heard by the whale

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that I may have had an opportunity to catch and we've been authorizing and doing things with noise habituation studies.

These whales communicate pretty much like any other animal communicates when there is an endangerment on their lives. It will alert the other whales that there is an obstruction and noise or something in the area and abruptly there will not be any more migration of whales, probably, on shore for the duration of that particular time.

Like they said, they travel in schools. During the spring migration, there are three schools. Perhaps in the fall, I have not learned as much as Joash and Daniel have, but I understand that there are perhaps two schools. I have not yet learned this although I do a lot of fall whaling.

I enjoyed what Joash had to say because I was one of those whaling captains that was out whaling. There was definitely a noise disturbance off Point Barrow and that noise disturbance, Lon (ph) and I and several other community members, perhaps one of your agents know, we tried to get that ship out of the Point Barrow area during our subsistence hunting, but there was a priority reason, rationale, that we were told that it is carrying somebody doing bird studies, a scientist.

Here we are, living and hunting for livelihood for food on the table. I've learned this ever since my childhood and I started whaling when I was eight years old as a crew member.

As I just skim through the Draft Environmental Impact

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Statement, I get disturbed and start to think about who wrote it. There was list, maybe three pages long, that you would confer with in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. In the formulation of it, perhaps, I felt that Exxon, Sohio, Atlantic Richfield and those agents drafted this Draft Environmental Impact Statement for you and you produced the cover.

Just remember that I am making my own analysis and that's what it looks like.

The area that I would very much be concerned with before the Minerals Management Services is to strengthen Stipulation #4 to the maximum extent possible so that it could endorse the proper management so that the bowhead stock would grow back to a healthy Perhaps we could work together to relieve its classification from endangered species.

Within your Draft Environmental Impact Statement there is a page III-53, which somebody brought my attention to and I made some notation on it. I know that the Minerals Management Service, the federal government and other entities as well as the industry and the media take this kind of document verbatim.

Down toward the middle of the page, there is a subsection (a), bowhead whales, and then down toward the last statement, next to the last statement, it is stated, the sharing of the bowhead is central to Nalakatag, Thanksgiving and Christmas feasts, and muktuk is shared extensively with communities as far away as Fairbanks and Anchorage.

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I would like that statement to be restated: "With Eskimo residents in communities as far away as Fairbanks and Anchorage."

Now, my colleague, Joash Tuckle, has been going through a litigation and court battle because some of the relatives have gone down to Anchorage for emergency reasons and the food that we eat is illegal to transport although we preserve it in the ice and you document it real well that we put it in ice for storage so that we can eat them later.

But we are human just like you and we have problems, medical problems, emergency problems. Those are the areas that I'm concerned about, continually harrassing people who depend on subsistence food, not just through the industrial disturbance, even traditionally.

The other area I want to make comments to is on page IVB-52, I'll get to there before I make my comment to see what it is about. I believe Mike spoke on this. On page IVB-50, the first approach disturbs the whales. That's an interesting notation. And the reactions include changes in orientation and behavior or dispersal.

That is the response from what you call a minor, in your book, but it is a major impact, detrimental impact to bowhead whalers. It is not a negligible impact, it is a major impact.

On page IVB-52, the second paragraph, it states on the third statement, it indicates that bowheads probably would avoid approaching within several kilometers of vessels attending a

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drilling unit and probably would move away from the vessels that approach within a few kilometers.

The whale would not go out just several kilometers. It would go as far away as possible. If it sighted, if the noise is in that particular area out of Point Barrow, as soon as it hears it, it will go around as far as possible and migrate, take its normal migration pattern.

That's what we've encountered and that happens over and over ever since offshore development began in Prudhoe Bay. Without stipulations, without mitigations, Barrow has not ever encountered — sighted bowhead whales. Through mitigations, we have sighted, at least in my own mind, I have not sighted but I have heard, that there was a noise, bowhead whale noise, one bowhead whale noise gone by Point Barrow this fall.

In that same paragraph it says that vessel activities associated with the sale are not expected to disrupt the bowhead whale migration and small deflections in individual bowhead migration paths and a reduction in use of one to several areas of bowhead feeding habitat should not adversely affect the species.

Perhaps they will not adversely affect the species from their normal migration, but it will adversely affect the migration route, displace the whales from subsistence availability, it will break the provision of ANILCA 810. Federal responsibility to the Natives was in subsistence hunting.

I believe Minerals Management Services is not qualified to

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make such a statement like that.

Under the summary on page IVB-54, under Summary (A), I believe Mike also brought this issue up and I support his position, that it's not a minor thing, it's a major impact.

The area that I underlined, that I believe would have the most detrimental impact is the next to the last statement in that summary. Reactions are expected to be short-term and temporary in nature, consisting of movements away from the south shores. However, whales may avoid feeding within several hundred meters of drilling units and production platforms.

I think there again, you have no qualification to make that statement. Whales may avoid feeding within several hundred meters. I would replace meters with miles.

And, again, under conclusions, the combined potential effects on bowhead whales of activity associated with the proposal would be minor. That would be a major for me.

In order for the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission to enter into mitigation agreements, these are some of the areas that we are real concerned with that you need to be aware of and be prepared.

IVB-56 again, under the cumulative case, under conclusions, the combined effects from OCS activities throughout the bowhead whale's range would be moderate.

The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission has been given the responsibility of managing the bowhead whale. In order for the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission to endorse that statement, let me

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just put it this way, that I would look at it as a moderate impact.

And I noted in here one of the -- I forgot what page it is, but a minimum take of adversely affected bowhead whales of one hundred whales will be taken and that is not a minor thing for us. It is a major issue for us.

We are allocated, without any rationale, by the International Whaling Commission, through negotiations with our federal government, limited below our subsistence and nutritional needs amongst our nine communities. I would like to see that one hundred whales be given to the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission.

If our federal government can speak softly about taking one hundred bowhead whales like this and demand the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, who is in dire need of nutritional needs of the bowhead whale, to be limited to 32 whales, then our federal government's rationale needs a complete review.

Again, I want to just thank everybody who made their statements to this panel and with the kind of testimony that I'm making, I'd like to thank you for the opportunity, and we will submit other written testimony on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Beaufort Sea Sale 97.

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

(MR. BROWER TRANSLATES HIS TESTIMONY)

MR. BROCK: Thank you.

MS. MAUPIN: My name is Doris

Maupin. I am a single parent. I have heard all throughout this

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evening is of great concern to me.

The sea is our garden, indeed. You cannot begin to comprehend or compare the store-bought food. Us Natives eat fresh. We store it to be frozen so we can have it for the winter.

When you go to the stores, you think of the packages, and by the time they reach the store they are spoiled already.

You cannot begin to comprehend or see to replace the food that we eat from the ocean. Fishes, whales, walruses, seals, they cannot be replaced in the future. The whales are going to be gone, the calves are going to be gone. What will be left for the future generation?

We must try to protect it. My grandaughter here, we have to try to preserve what we have.

Thank you.

MR. BROCK: Thank you. Would you

like to translate that?

(TRANSLATION BY MS. PANIGEO)

MR. BROCK: How did you spell your

last name, ma'am?

MS. MAUPIN: M-A-U-P-I-N.

MR. BROCK: Anybody else? Ma'am?

MS. ADAMS: Good evening. My name

is Marie Adams and I'm from Barrow, Alaska. I was born and raised here.

I just want to make one general comment and also state

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that I support the deferral of the Barrow and Kaktovik areas and prefer not to see any lease sale. I know that recently there has has been a lot of discussion about ANWR and a high potential that is considered to be even greater than Prudhoe Bay and it seems to me that it would make more sense to develop onshore than endanger more of the endangered species.

There are 4,000 mammals that are estimated presently and there is a lot of debate going on about the 180,000 Porcupine caribou herd and Udall would prefer that ANWR is not involved because of the caribou herd there and there are a lot more of them than the endangered bowhead whale.

That's the general comment that I would want to make, that it would seem to me like it would make a lot more sense for the federal government to reconsider any offshore oil and gas development in the area including the Norton Sound and other areas of the state because the high potential that is now being discussed with ANWR.

That's what we have always said up here. We've said that a million times, that we would prefer something onshore rather than development offshore.

(MS. ADAMS TRANSLATES HER TESTIMONY)

MR. BROCK: Anybody else?

(PAUSE) Very well. It's now two minutes after 11:00 and we will close the hearing. If anybody would like to stick around and ask some questions, we'll try our best to answer them.

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We thank you all very much for coming out tonight. We do appreciate it. Thank you.

* * * END OF PROCEEDINGS * * *

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CERTIFICATE

2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

STATE OF ALASKA

ss.

I, Angela K. Hecker, Court Reporter for Accu-Type Depositions, state of Alaska, hereby certify:

That the foregoing pages numbered 3 through 58 contain a full, true and correct transcript of proceedings in the matter of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Oil and Gas Lease Sale 97 in the Beaufort Sea as transcribed by me to the best of my knowledge and ability from reel to reel tape identified as follows:

Tape No. 881, Log Nos 001-1175.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 14th day of January,

1987.



SIGNED AND CERTIFIED TO BY:

Angela K. Hecker
Court Reporter

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